

The Conservative.

FRIDAY - - - - JULY 20, 1866.

Two Interesting Letters.

Mrs. Seward and Wells on the Philadelphia Convention.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1866.

The following important letter has just been made public:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1862.

Sir: Excuse me for expressing surprise that you ask me whether I approve of the call of a proposed Union National Convention at Philadelphia after more than five years of disturbance by civil war. I oppose a restoration of the unity of the country its most immediate as well as its most vital interest.

At restoration will be complete when loyal men are admitted as representatives of the loyal people of the eleven States, so long represented in Congress. Nothing but this can complete it; nothing more remains to be done, and nothing more is necessary. Every day's delay is attended by multiplying and increasing incoveniences, embarrassments and dangers at home and abroad. Congress purges the power exclusively, but after a session of seven months Congress still fails to exercise that power. What can be done to induce Congress to act? This is the question of the day. Whatever is done must be done in accordance with the Constitution and the law.

It is in perfect accordance with the Constitution and laws, that the people of the United States shall assemble, by delegates, in convention, and that when so assembled they shall address Congress by respectful petition and remonstrance; and that the people, in their several States, districts and territories, shall approve, sanction and unite in such respectful representations to Congress. No one party could do this effectually, or even seem willing to do it alone. No loyal popular organization could do it effectually. It is the interest of all parties alike, of all the States, and of all sections, a national interest—the interest of the whole people. The convention may not succeed in inducing Congress to act, but if they fail, the result can make matters worse. It will be a careful and patriotic attempt made in the right direction. An effort to be remembered with pride and satisfaction, whether it succeeds or fails. The original Union of the States was brought about by movements of the same character. The citizen who objects to the convention is bound to propose a better proceeding to effect the desired end. No other plan is offered, or even thought of. Those who should oppose it would seem to manifest, at best, ungenerous, if not opposition to all reconstruction, reorganization and reconciliation between the alienated masses of the American people. To admit that the Constitution would fail, would be to admit that the people of the United States are deficient in either wisdom or virtue necessary to continue the existence of the Republic. I believe no such thing.

The Rousseau-Grimm Case.

The committee appointed by Congress to investigate the Rousseau-Grimm case, report that after re-viewing the case at considerable length they are of the opinion that, on assaulting Mr. Grimm on account of words spoken in debate, and for the acknowledged purpose of disengaging him as a member of the House, and thereby depriving him of his due and just influence and power as a member, Mr. Rousseau committed an inexcusable breach of privilege of this House, as well as of the people represented by Mr. Grimm, for which no provocation or justification can be pleaded, and which merits the strongest condemnation in the power of the House to impose.

The committee then reviewed the charges of cowardice made against General Rousseau, which they found unfounded, but deny that this justified Rousseau in his course. They, therefore, recommend that the House express its disapprobation of the personal conduct of Mr. Grimm upon the character of General Rousseau, as a violation of the orders or the House and a breach of privilege. The committee also recommends that the persons who were present armed for the express purpose of preventing interference, be brought before the bar of the House, and held subject to its orders.

The committee further urge the right of audience to the rules of the House relative to personalities in debate. The committee close their lengthy report with resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That the Hon. Lovell H. Rousseau, a Representative from Kentucky, by committing an assault upon the person of the Hon. J. P. Grimme, a Representative from the State of Iowa, for words spoken in debate, has justly forfeited his privilege as a member of this House, and is hereby expelled.

Resolved, That the personal reflections made by Mr. Grimm, Representative from the State of Iowa, in his assault upon Mr. Rousseau, in the presence of the House, upon the character of Mr. Bone, and a Representative from Kentucky, were a violation of the rules which regulate debate and the privileges of its members founded thereon, merit the disapprobation of the House.

Resolved, That Charles B. Pennington, of New York; L. B. Grigsby, of Kentucky, and John L. McGraw, of Ohio, by their presence and participation in a premeditated assault upon Mr. Bone, Mr. Rousseau, and Mr. Grimm, of Iowa, on account of words spoken in debate, in which the persons, if not the lives, of members of this House were implicated, were guilty of a violation of its proceedings, and they are hereby ordered to be brought to the bar of this House to answer for their contempt of its privileges.

J. P. SPAULDING,
N. P. BAKER,
R. RUSSELL THAYER.

VIEWS OF THE MINORITY.

The undersigned concur with the majority of the committee in holding that Gen. Rousseau, in his assault upon Mr. Grimm, was guilty of a violation of the privilege of this House, for which there was no justification; but, considering the provocation received by General Rousseau, the status quo and unjust imputations cast upon his military character and services, "the failure of the House to protect him from an assault unwaranted in itself, the violation of the privileges of the House, and the absence of any intention to inflict any severe bodily injury upon Mr. Grimm," they are of opinion that expulsio[n] is a punishment more severe than justice or the public interest requires. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following, instead of the first of the series reported by the majority of the committee:

Resolved, That the Hon. Lovell H. Rousseau be summoned to the bar of the House, and for there publicly reprimanded by the Speaker for the violation of the rights and privileges of the House of which he was guilty in the public assault committed by him upon the Hon. J. P. Grimm, for words spoken in debate.

In recommending the adoption of other regulations reported by the committee, the undersigned concurred.

HENRY J. RAYMOND,
JOHN HULLS.

parties in the Government. These proud oligarchs, while conflict with the fundamental principles on which our state Governmental system is founded, are generating and consolidating sectional animosity, and, if long persisted in, must eventuate in permanent alienation. I rejoice, therefore, in a movement which has for its object the Union in the bond of love of the people of our common country, and which invites to council and to patriotic action the citizens of every State and Territory, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf. The centralizing theory that the loyal and qualified Senators and Representatives from eleven States shall be excluded from Congress, and that those States and the people of those States shall not participate in the Government, is scarcely to be regarded as that of secession itself.

Propositions to change the Constitution and unsettle some of the foundation principles of our organic law, to change our judicial system in such a manner as to destroy the independence of the States by insidiously transferring to the Federal tribunals all questions relating to the life, liberty and property of the citizen; to change the basis of representation, which was one of the difficulties and delicate compromises of the Convention of 1787, when no States were satisfied with representation to change the existing and wholly inadequate distribution of powers between the different departments of the Government, by transferring the pardoning power in certain cases from the Executive, where it properly belongs, to Congress or the legislative branch of the Government, to which it does not belong; definitely, perhaps, to incorporate into our Constitution, which is to stand through all time, a prescription of citizens who have died, and who are liable to penalties under existing enactments, by disqualifications, pertaining to the nature of *ex post facto* laws and bills of attainder; those propositions or changes, aggregated together and called an amendment to the Constitution, designed to operate on the people and States which are placed all representation or voice in the Congress which originates them, are of a radical, if not a revolutionary, character. These and other proceedings, and the political crisis which they have tended to produce, justify and demand a convocation of the people by delegates from all the States and from the whole country. The steamer has labored with devoted ardor and fidelity to promote union, harmony, prosperity and happiness among the States and people, but has not withdrawn, notwithstanding the many trials and the political crisis which they have tended to produce, to justify and demand a convocation of the people by delegates from all the States and from the whole country.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The steamer Pierre, from Havre 5th, via Brest 7th, has arrived.

BOSTON, July 7.—Prussia and Italy have refused the armistice.

The Augsburg Gazette says that Benedek has demanded 30,000 reinforcements.

The same paper has a report that the Archduke Albert has been appointed to supersede Benedek.

The fortifications of Nienna were being increased, and 600 guns are now in position.

A Prussian army debouching from Electoral Hesse has entered Bavaria.

A fight occurred at Meiningen on the 4th between a Bavarian corps and a Prussian army under Early Fullenstein. No partisans.

The Austrians have entirely evacuated Lusatia, and retired across the Elbe.

The Paris *Press*, of July 6th says:

In Austria, people are so dismayed by the success of the Prussians, that some

are found sufficiently lost to all sense of propriety as to designate as a traitor General De Gablenz, whose corps was

bestowed at Fontenay. Gablenz, the

brilliant, the audacious hero of the war

with Denmark—who, not long since,

could not be sufficiently feted—a man

who is chivalric loyalty personified—owes

his misfortune to that of a division of the

Prussian Guard, who, by dint of forced

marches, was enabled to fall on his

flank. Shall I furnish it?

GEORGE H. THOMAS.

Major-general Commanding.

The following answer was immediately given:

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1866.

Lieutenant-general Grant, Washington:

Some of the members of the House of Representatives of the Tennessee General Assembly conduct themselves in a very refractory manner, abdicating themselves to prevent a adjournment, thus obstructing business. The Governor cannot manage them with the means at his disposal, and has applied to me for military assistance. Shall I furnish it?

E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

PROTECTION TO TRAVELERS.—The Leavenworth City Council has passed an ordinance for the protection of travelers. It provides that no person shall approach within thirty feet of any car or steamboat running within the city of Leavenworth, for the purpose of securing passengers or baggage to be carried therewith, unless each person shall first enter into bonds of \$500 for the safe delivery of such passengers and baggage, and shall pay an annual license of \$25 for the privilege of carrying passengers and baggage.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

CARLIE NORWOOD,

President, and JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary of the

Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing is a full

and correct statement of the affairs of the

above-named Company, that the said Insurance Company is

now in full force and credit, having invested in

Stocks and Bonds, or in Mortgages on Real Estate,

worth double the amount for which the name is

monitored; and that they are the above described Officers said Insurance Company.

CARLIE NORWOOD, President.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 5th day of

January, 1867.

(SEAL.) (STAMP.) R. M. HEDDEN,

Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE,

COLUMBUS, O., January 9, 1866.

It is hereby certified that the foregoing is a

correct copy of the Statement of Condition of the

Lorillard Fire Insurance Company of New York, made to and filed in this Office, for the year 1866.

Witness my hand and seal officially,

(SEAL.) JAS. H. GOODMAN.

Attala of State.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.

To expire on the 31st day of January, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE,

COLUMBUS, O., January 9, 1866.

WHEREAS, The Lorillard Fire Insurance Com-

pany, located at New York City, in the State of

New York, has filed in this office a sworn state-

ment of its condition, as required by the first sec-

tion of the law regulating Insurance Companies

and incorporated by the State of Ohio, passed

April 6, 1856, and stands on file in this office,

and whereas said Company has furnished me

substantial evidence that it is possessed of at

least one hundred thousand dollars of actual cash

capital invested in stocks, or bonds, or in mort-

gates of real estate, worth double the amount in

which the name is mortgaged; and,

a written instrument under its corporate seal,

signed by the President and Secretary thereof,

authorizing any agent or agents of said Company

in this State to acknowledge service of process, or

in behalf of said Company according to the

terms of said law.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the first section

of the aforesaid act, I, JAMES H. GOODMAN, Auditor of State, do hereby certify that said Lorillard Fire Insurance Company of New York, is

authorized to transact the business of Fire Insur-

ance in this State until thirty-first day of Janu-

ary, in the year one thousand eight hundred and six-

ty-seven.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed

my name and caused the seal of my office to be

affixed to this instrument, this day of January,

JAMES H. GOODMAN, Auditor of State.

1866-33.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Nova Scotia

A Great Battle Fought.—The Prussians Victory—11,000 Prisoners Taken.

London, July 6.—The Prussian and Italian army to the proposed armistice has not yet transpired. The Morning Post thinks a Congress will shortly assemble, and that the French Government will propose a general disarmament.

In the commercial circles of London peace is regarded as virtually concluded.

The Prince Imperial was present at the late meeting of the British Parliament.

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